FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG

ourt organized last summer and took a recess the lest Tuesday of October. Judges Wallace probably hold the court alone, as see Blatchford is now sitting in the Supreme Court. The judges constitute a quorum of the court, and it not be necessary to call in one of the District Jules unless some matter arises in which one of the orest Judges has already acted. Several of the coers of Appeals in other circuits have already held That in Chicago met on October 5, Justice Barian presided, and Judges Walter Q. Gresham and Hear W. Blodgett were also present. The court send a safficiently large calendar to occupy its at-The appeal calendar in this circuit will while always be large. So large a proportion of Possibly always be large. So large a proportion of the appeals formerly heard by the Supreme Court and the second of the Supreme Court is a sew be determined by the intermediate tribunal assessment in the Circuit Court of the Second that the judges of the Circuit Court of the Second that the judges of the Circuit Court of the Second that the judges of the appointment of an additional judges in a few months will give made of an additional judges in a few months will give most relief, but even the industrious judges now some relief, but even the find it easy to keep up with being office will not find it easy to keep up with being office will not find it easy to keep up with being office will judges. Wallace and Lacombe her, however, the faculty of disposing of business large and at the same time carefully, and there will be no delays which can be avoided.

The litigation which the elevated roads have prowased by many ingenious devices now promises to be absolutely interminable. The law now allows jury rials in certain classes of these cases, and the elevated allowed lawyers have resolved to take advantage of the privilege. The consequence is that no considerable aber of cases in which past damages are claimed number of cases in which past damages are channed on probably be disposed of withe the present elevated runture is in existence. Judges have frequently runture is in existence. Judges have frequently expressed displeasure at the methods of the lawyers of the elevated roads in taking advantage of every of the elevated roads in taking advantage of every otherwise to be every the postule of the last movement to secure the postule of the recovery of damages will make the tactics of the lawyers more unpopular than ever.

The death of Judge Gildersleeve's son called out sympathy of the many friends of the Judge and The young man was unusually bright and of attractive personality. He was a favorite with all who knew him, and had just reached the age when his school education was approaching completion, and he was preparing for active professional life. be was preparing for active processional file.

His prospects avere bright, and his family and fitteds had the highest hopes of his success. Judge Gildersleeve has a capacity for winning priends, and his severe loss led to the expression of kind feeling toward him tool only by those who as private friends know his high qualities, but by those who as jurous coursel or witnesses had been attracted by his uniform coursesy and his evenness of disposition by his uniform coursesy and his evenness of disposition. even in the midst of trying circumstances.

"The Green Bag" for October contains a continua for of John Whitehead's long and carefully written article on the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. A noticesoulded-beginning in 1838-is the frequency with which obligs of the persons appointed. Many of the Repub affine to Democratic Governors. A part of Alfred Russell's criticism of the jury system in his address at the American Bar Association meeting is printed in "The Green Bag." and as a counterpoise the elequent remarks of Emory Washburn in defence of the system are quoted. Mr. Washburn said: "While I would not let a jury trench a hair's breadth on the province not let a jury trench a hair's breadth on the province of the cour. I have no hesitation in saving that, for trying and settling disputed questions of face through the instrumentality of human testimony, where men and their motives are to be weighed and scrutinized and balances are to be sirach between conflicting witnesses. I had rather trust to the verdict of twelvy fairnighed men of average shrewheess and holdligence in a jury-bex than to the judgment of any one man trained in the habits of judicial investigation and accustomed to measure his conclusions by the scale and standard of the law. I would rather trust to the hotest instincts of a juror than to the learning of a judge.

One of the most peculiar judicial opinions which has recently been printed is that delivered by Judge Freeman, of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico, a few weeks ago. The peculiarity arises partly from the facts in the case. Judge Freeman says: "This is a most extraordinary proceeding. So farfal we have been enabled to extend researches, it is without a precedent." In that which the Judge calls "the unique and weird complaint" in the case a man named Ellis declares that called "Futihists." The defendants who were engaged in organizing the community declared as inducements for Ellis to Join the community that all property was for Ellis to Join the community that all property was to be held in common and that the community was to be conducted on principles of brotherly love without master or leader to exercise control over the members. Ellis, being nitracted by the declarations of the promoters and by the poculiar gospel which formed the basis of the union, gave up a place and with his children Joined the community. He did not find matters so pleasant as he had expected and he left the community. He afterward brought suit for \$10,000 as damages for "the loss of time and lubor and operantly and in the education of his children and in that he has suffered great anguish of mind in consequence of the distance and humiliation brought upon himself and his children by reason of his connection with the defer dants in said community." A sym-publifing jury gave him a verdict for \$1,500, which the supreme Court promptly set uside.

"Oahspe," the gospel of the Faithists, and niso reviews in a humoron, vein the testimony as to the peculiar customs of the community. The promoters of the enterprise had secured land along the Rio Grande, calling it "The Land of Shalum," and thence, scording to Judge Freeman, "had sent forth their siren notes, which, sweeter and more seductive than the music that led the intropid Odyssens to the Isle of Cabpso, reached the cars of the pinintiff at his far-off the and labors and all his worldly effects,' to this new gospel of Oahspe." book entitled "Onlape" is described in a sub-little w "A sacred history of the dominions of the higher and lower heavens on the earth for the last 24,000 fears, together with a synopsis of the cosmogony of man; the unseen worlds; the labor and glory of gods and goddesses in the einersan hoavens. With the new commandments of Jehovah to man of the present day. With revelations from the second resurrection formed in words in the thirty-third year of the Kosmon era. According to "Oahspe" the Christian era began when a council or convention of gods and goddesses met to chose a ruler. Judge Freeman says: "On the first ballot the record informs us that there were thirtyseven candidates, naming them. This list includes such well-known personages as Vulcan, Jupiter and Minerva. Kriste stood twenty-second on this bailot. lies;des these there were twenty-two goddesses, who received a small number of votes each.' The names of these capdidates are not given and therefore there the counsel that the list includes the names of 'Bob' Judge Freeman then speaks of the testimony as to the doings of the members, and especially alludes to a rade parody of "Dixle" ending with the words to a rule parody of "Dixle" ending with the words "Away, away out West in Shalum." The Judge remnirs: "The nuthorces of these beautiful and touching lines is Nellie Jones, a member of the society. She is not made a party is this action, and therefore no judgment can be missed amilist her. When the appellants, the applic, Ala Sweet, and Nellie Jones, aforesaid, formed list timer sire is and like the morning stars sang to lists. It matters not whether they kept step to the martial shalins of 'Dixle' or declined their voices to have it matters not whether they kept step to the martial shalins of 'Dixle' or declined their voices to have it matters not whether they kept step to the martial shalins of 'Dixle' or declined their voices to have a six melody of 'Little Annie Rooney.' the applie beams forever estopped from setting up a claim in we said labor done, nor can be be heard to say that he has suffered great anguish of mind in consequence of the disannor and humillation brought or has he has suffered great angular to the discount and humiliation brought a summer of the dishonor and humiliation brought a summer of the dishonor and him has been more doss the waity daige Freeman any about this really ridiculous case, his sum of the waiting shows a straining after hidrous effects which hardly accords with the dignity of legical atterances.

GLASS FILLING FOR FRONT TEETH.

GOLD-MATCHING THE COLORS.

ous who object to the conspicuousness of gold When it is placed in the front teeth may now have their dentists use a substance which resembles teeth so closely in color that its presence can be tested only by a close and careful examination.
This net filling is a kind of glass and is the invention ago, but it has been used enough to prove that the idea is a capital one. The glass comes in the arm of a and, which is made of nine different tints. The haes range from a bright white through various belows to a kind of pale pink. Generally a set of beet will have about the color of one of teh kinds of and, but to have the two exactly the same it may

haccessary to mix two shades.

The dentist's first step when he wishes to put in ee of the new kind of fillings is the usual one of Gracing the cavity thoroughly. Then he shoves a less of gold foil into the opening, pressing metal in well so that it takes the exact The foil is not crumpled and sed in so as to fill the space entirely, but forms kind of little cup, which is taken out of the buth. This cup is in fact the matrix, into which

over an alcohol lamp or Bursen burner and the sand fuses into a glass. The gold is removed from about it and the filling is complete. Gold is used because it is so pliable and does not melt so easily

as many other metals. The first session of the new United States Circuit coment, and for all ordinary purposes the tooth is as perfect as if it had never desired. when the cavity is in a jaw-tooth, or in some other place that is hidden from view, gold or amalgam

when the cavity is in a jaw-tooth, or in some other place that is hidden from view, gold or amblgan filling is still used.

The possessor of teeth of brilliant whiteness is generally much envised, but according to the statement of a dentist, such teeth have their compensating defects. He declares that according to his observation that color usually goes with teeth that are soft and particularly liable to decay. Those of a yellowish tint are less likely to cause their possessors trouble, expense and pain.

GOSSIP OF SPORTING MEN.

It has been decided that the minstrel show of the New-York Athletic Club, which was first announced in this column on last Sunday, shall be given at the Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of December 12. George D. Phillips, one of the most enthusiastic oarsmen in the club, a man who has had at least one first prize medal to show for every season for the last twenty-four years, and who has managed the previous successful ministrel entertainments of the Flying Foot organization, will have charge of this show as in the past, the business and financial affairs of which will be managed by J. C. Wilson, jr. The end. men will be George A. Albro, A. F. Camacho, George D. Phillips and E. W. Kemble, the artist. The mid-D. Phillips and E. W. Kemble, the artist. The mil-dle man will be F. M. Hausling, and there will be twenty-five singers in the chorus. One of the reatures will be the playing of the Mandolin Quartet, which scored such a success at New-Rochelle last year. Nine men will appear in the fancy drill and song arranged in honor of the "Chippy" crew. Rehearsals have al-reedy begun at Travers Island, where they will be con-tinued on every Wednesday evening. The outside assistance will be the Entrest Collega Quartet, F. W. Prince, the tenor of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and George W. Gregory, the banjo expert.

The club expects to realize about \$2,500 from the oming entertainment. Carnegie Music Hall seats 3,000 people. The price for stats will be \$1 each, and sixty boxes, each senting eight persons, will be sold at Thirty boxes have been taken already. The tickets will not be placed on sale until Tuesday or Wednesday, when they can be obtained either at Pond's music store in Union Square, or at the New-York Athletic Clubhouse, No. 104 West Fifty-fifth-st.

A line of some sixty junior members of the New-York Athletic Club was formed at the office window one morning early last week, and Professor Michael Donovan, upstairs in the boxing-room, was rubbing the spot where his hair used to be and rending his dressing-gown. The cause of these difficulties was a mis taken announcement in a morning paper that the club had decided to try in its boxing department the experiment it found so successful in its fencing department last year. From the enthusiastic utterances of ment last year. From the enimensus determines a one of the emb's lovers of boxing, it had been gathered that the club had actually determined to make boxing lessons free to all members. Professor Donovan gets a salary of \$2,500 a year from the club now, with a \$500 Christmas present, and 50 cents a lesson from cook and. He has to emuly one assistant, "Denny" a salary of \$2,500 a year from the call low, who as \$500 Christmas present, and 50 cents a lesson from cach pupil. He has to employ one assistant, "Deany Butler, as it is, and if boxing lessons were made free to all club members he would have to employ perhaps to all club members. The mistaken announcement to all club members he would have to employ perhap-half a dozen others. The mistaken announcement may result in something in the direction of free boxing lessons. Members who would never consider the ad-dition of \$10 or \$20 n year to their club dues would very likely hesitate before paying either of these sum-for actual lessons, which they would only be able to take at irregular intervals. A great deal would cer-tsinly be done for the popularity of boxing if some such step as the one just spoken of really was tillen. When fencing was an "extra" M. Regis sepac did not have as many pupils as he could readily attend to, but whon the experiment of open fencing lessons to all club members was entered upon two other teach-ters. He Fourceillist and anyther, had to be engaged at to, but when the experiment of open fencing lessons to all club members was entered upon two other teach-ers. De Fontenillat and another, had to be engaged at

The feature of the week at the Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse has been the engagement of Manhattan Field for the Princeton-Yale football game on Thanksgiving Day, Capinin Cornell is entitled to much of the credit for the success of the negotiations, and every one with the slightest interest in amateur athletics must congratulate this famous club on what will certainly be r red-letter day in its history. The club stood ready to make several concessions against its rivals-Eastern Park across the river, and the Berkeley Oval at Morri Dark across the river, and the Berkeley Oval at Morris Dock. It was certain, as everybody must be, that if it once obtained this great championship match there would be no question about its having it in succeeding years. The advantages of Manhattan Field for the clumpionship football contest are manifod. In the dirst place, it is right on the Island, easily accessible from all points, and the conveniences for spectators greatly exceed those at the other grounds. Then the new infield is something far better than football elevens have been accustomed to battling on.

Captain Eugene Giannini, of the New-York Athlette Club, has been at his home the last week with a severe

A brief dispatch on the cable tells the initiated that John L. Sullivan's puglistic career is ended. This word is that he has declined to fight Joseph Goddard before the Melbourne Athletic Club for a \$20,000 pursa. nenal good lack Sullivan has always

At a meeting of the games committee of the indoor championships of the Metropolitan District Association held at the Manhatian Cinb-house, a programme tion held at the Standards to the held in the Metro was arranged for the first indoor meeting of this Metro politan Association, which is to be held in the Madisor Square Garden on the evening of Saturday, January 23 The competitions will be as follows: Seventy-five-yard run, 150-yard run, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000 yard-run, (wo-mile run, three-quarter mile walk, two-6 inches hurdles; 300-yant hurdle race, ten flights 2 tect 6 inches hurdles; standing broad jump, standing high jump, running hep, step and jump; pole vault for distance, throwing fifty-six-pound weight for height, putting twenty-pound shot, one-mile safety blevele race, tug-of-war, teams of four men, weight limited to 256 ands, including belt. The changes, it will be no ticed, are from the ordinary bicycle to the "safety, which is a sensible keeping abreast of the times; from the twenty-four-pound shot to the twenty-pound shot, the twenty-four-pound shot to the twenty-pound shot, a revision likely to encourage entities for new heavy-weight men and make the old-timers strive for a new record; from a four-mile walk to a two-mile walk, which places a spirited and dashing competition in the place of a weary exhibition, and the changing of the seventy-five-yaid hurdle to eighty yards, which makes the race fit the Garden. The three-quarter-mile walk cought to be a highly attractive affair. Three die champtonship medals will be awarded in each competition. The entries will close on Saturday January 16, with Henry Dimse, secretary of the committee, No. 348 East Seventy-seventy-strip strip. A fee of #2 must accompany each entry.

The effort first made by the New-York Athletic Club to make amateur contests popular with the gentle sex by the innovation of ladies' days has become the fashion. A few years ago the feminine become the fashion. A few years ago the reminine attendance at athletic games was small. Now the brilliant coctumes and bright faces of women make every athletic meeting doubly attractive. The Manhattan Athletic Chib was prompt to follow the wise lead of the New Yorks, and the fall games of the Berkeley Athletic Chib at the Berkeley Oval yesterday were really a ladies' day, another proof of the popularity of the movement.

The Manhattan Athletic Club has reorganized its aquatic department, abolishing canoeing and swimming as separate departments and placing them, together as separate departments and pasting them, together with rowing, under the direction of Frederick Fortmeyer, who has the title of Director, and is actively setting about the creation of a brilliant indoor swimming season. A number of races will be given at the fine tank in the new clubhouse, and the building of a new boathouse on the Hariem for the convenience of the club's canociets will be advocated.

What a wonder this Detroit sprinter, Jewett, must He won the final heat of the 2 20 in the New-York Athletic Club's autumn games at Travers Island in hollow style, "pulled up." This was within a fraction of a second of as good time as any emateur ever ran the distance, "all out."

Hawkins, will be reinstated in January. A careful investigation of the Hawkins case is being made, but

Eugene Van Schuick, director of fencing of the Manhattan Athletic Club, has received so large a num-ber of applications for the place of instructor to the club, that he has decided to hold a private tournament with all of the more desirable applicants as competitors, and to award the place to the man making the tors, and to award the place to the man making the best showing. This was done in the case of the boxing instructor, with the result that Dominick McCaffrey was selected and now holds the place. The only objection to Mr. Van Schaick's plan is the privacy part of it. Fencing is a game that needs encouragement, and ladies are particularly fond of it, too, why wouldn't it be well to have the tournament an invitation affair in some hall large enough to receive the gathering that would like to winess it?

agreed.

If you really want to know," said the Canadian girl afterward; "it's just twenty-two feet."

It's thirty-one, my dear," said her mother, mildly, "It's twenty-six, mother," said the Canadian girl's The owner of the great stallion Nelson is in hard luck just at present; beside getting his horse worse

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING BY THE RUSSIAN GOV-ERNMENT.

Across Siberia, from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, there is to be built a railroad connect ing the eastern part with the European part of Rassia-The southern part of Siberia, through which the railroad passes, is a country with a great future, rich as it Is by primitive forests, the virginal earth and various products, among them metals and coals. The popul lation is now only 6,000,000, but is rapidly increase ing, especially by emigration from Russia proper, and there are now several cities with a lively traffic. Po litical and strategic reasons make it necessary for Russia further to extend her railroads if she wishes to take a trong position near the border of China. It is necessary for her to have a convenient connection with Vladivostock, her only naval harbor on the Pa-cific Ocean, which is free of ice all the year. From Slatiest by the Urals the railway is to be

complete the rallway from Nertschinsk by way of Chaborowka to Vladivostock, when the whole distance between this city and Europe can be covered by train. The territory between the Ural Mountains and the Baikal Lake is suitable for railroad building, having neither considerable mountains nor noteworthy moors. The rivers will be crossed on bridges, except the Ob. where the connection will be made by ferries The whole distance from Samara to Nertschinsk is 5.923 kilometers. With the 400 kilometers railway from Usuri to Vladivostock the whole

vallroad has reached the navigable river Schilka.

established steamer connection via Albaria, Blagowe

hensk and Chaborowka with Nicolajensk, formerly the naval harbor at the mouth of the Amur, opposite the

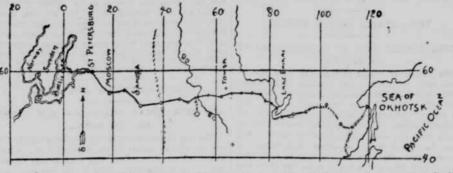
Russian convict island Sachalin.
From Chaborowka there will be steamer connection

on the river Usuri to a city of the same name, and

It is, however, the Government's purpose later to

from here a railroad to Vladivostock.

on this and the Amur River will be



bhilt east over Kurgan and Petrapowlowsk to Omsk, | line is 6,300 kflometers. The Canadian Pacific a city with 40,000 inhabitants.. From here it will run over Kuinak and Kalyran to Marinsk, 14,000 inhabitants: Atachinsk, 14,000 inhabitants, and the sovernment's city, Krasnojarsk, 22,000 inhabitants. The city Tomsk, with 44,000 people, northeast from Kalyran, will be connected with the railway by steamers and later with a branch railroad. By Kinsk, 5,000 people, the railway goes southeast to Udinsk and Balangansk, 3,000 inhabitants, to the city Irkutsk, a lively town with a great traffic and about 50,000 in-Irkutsk lies sixty kilometers from the lake of Baikal, which has an area of 3,200 square kilometers and is very rich in fish. It was first the intention to cross this lake by steam ferries, but in con sideration of the inconveniences by ferry transport it was decided to go south of the Balkal Lake to Werchne-Udinsk, 8,000 people, where the railway takes up the great transports, particularly of tea from China, to Tshita, 16,000 inhabitants, and Nertschinsk, 6,000 inhabitants. Here in Nertschinsk the

FROM FOG TO SUNSHINE.

MYSTERIES OF CANADIAN WEATHER.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. JOHN RIVER-THE TIDE

QUESTION A SERIOUS ONE. St. John, N. B., Sept. 15 .- The New-Branswick ver-

sion of the British National anthem is in your ears

It weights your spirits with melanchely. It comes

up to your hotel from the water and rolls dismally in

your room. It seems to be weary with monotonous

repetitions, but it does not cease. It is the heavy

over in the dull mist bank you can see the British

flag, not floating proudly, as British flags always

float in verse and song, but hanging in a limp, shame-

What a day for a sail up the St. John River, "the Hudson of Canada!" The decks of the steamer are

sloppy, and water runs mournfully down the rigging.

Every one is in a mackintosh. The Americans wish

they were in rubber boots, or, better yet, diving-suits.

One man on the upper deck declares that it is raining

and wants an umbrella. Near him is a young woman

soft tint on her cheek, and her skin

in the province of New-Brunswick have beautiful com-

plexions. It is the fog, every one says, that gives

that delicate color to their checks. It must be so, for

they all have it-the women who live in the handsome

homes on "the Hill" of St. John, the young women

who sell American cignrs to you and offer you, with

a pretty smile, a box of American matches, the young

zirls-they all have that fine coloring of plnk. So the

But to come back to the upper deck and the young

oman whose cheek suggests that a flash of a blush is

The steamer breaks away from her pier. You can

ee along the shores through the for many sawmills

ands upon thousands of logs which have been towed

down the St. John. Leary brings his big rafts from

The limekilns are apparently of no use to any one

under the sun, or the fog, as it happens, and the young Canadian explains that the "American tariff had

The river broadens here almost to a bay, and

of the gray clouds of dampness into the

striking gleams and flashes on the blue St. John River. Behind you the fog rises in a wall. like the cliffs of

Nova Scotia across the Bay of Fundy. Where the

vessel's prow is heading grass-grown hills and the dark

green of forests sweep up close to the river's edge. The glint of the rocks where the water shouls around

the little islands is dezzling. On a parrow neck of land almost level with the river's surface a mowing

the flashing scribe comes over to the steamer faintly and you sniff at the air to catell the fragrance of the

ewly cut grass, but it is too far away. There is the

freshness of brine in the air, which has come up with

This is not like the Hudson. You would like to say

so to please the pretty Canadian, but the Palisades-

never! The heights are not high at all. The land is

no rolling. There are breaks in it and down at

behind a hill, are fields of wheat and corn, topped with

all picturesque enough. Haycocks show plainly of

sheets placed there the evening before to catch the

lampness of the night air. Some of them are so even

n their rows and so spotless that they look like a

The farmers' houses all seem set among trees. They

ere comfortable-looking, and where red roofs look

brough or over darkly shaded boughs they are pleas

aut to the eye. There are few people to be seen on the banks. Those who are in view are coming out in

mall boats to be taken aboard the steamer or to get

packages from it. There are pastures, though, with

waiting for their time to take to the plough. This is

the country of farmers and everything smacks of the

The steamer has been winding along with the quiet

river for an hour or two and where a point stretches

far out in the water ahead there is a mass of scarlet As you approach the flaming trees, the color

separates into purple, yellow, red and the blended gray-

saffron and searlet of oak leaves. They are on the

pranches, on the river banks, and clusters of them

blown out to the water have formed gorgeously painted

From here on autumn has colored all the foliage, ex-

cass. Now the steamer sweeps in close to the shore

cept the cedar and pine and the fern-banks and water-

and passes uncomfortably near to the log rafts. Voices

come up from the farm lands, and at times it seems as

On the homeward sail it is the same picture seen aga

The air dampens rapidly, a breeze has spring up, and it carries with it wisps of fog and then long ribbons

if one could leap from the deck into the hay fields.

On some of them still lie the white

rellow where the fall air has touched them.

tented field at sonrise.

rafts floating down to the mills.

sunshine streaming from a flawless sky

curve the steamer shoots swiftly out

always touching it (Americans reluctantly turn from

hese marvellous complexions). She is a Canadiar

Canadian women are patient with the fog.

"This isn't rain; it's a fine mist."

and here and there a deserted limekila.

after the McKinley act went into force."

through Hell Gate.

rsemaids, the white-capped, pretty-faced Canadians

smooth and fresh-looking. All young women

whose hair shows in dampened curls. There is

ful way, like a soaked rag.

The air is gray and thick, and

Railroad from Ottawa to the Pacific Ocean is only 4,000 kilometers. The whole distance between St. Petersburg and Vladivostock will be about 10,000 kilo-

The Siberian Railroad will be built with the norma The Siberian Railroad will be built with the normal Russian gauge of 1.52 meter. The trains are calculated to make twenty-one kilometers an hour, and the distance from Samurs to Irknisk will take about 250 hours, or, as the trains may not run at night, about sixteen days. This journey takes now several months and is extremely difficult. From Irkutsk to Vindivostock is still a distance of 3,000 kilometers by steambout and 1,650 kilometers by railroad, which takes fourteen days, the whole journey through siberia consuming a month.

The cost of the railroad, steamers and ferries is estimated at 480,000,000 rubles. The first division of laborers went to Viadivostock last summer. There were 600 deported convicts between twenty-six and fifty years old, most of them Russians of orthodox faith. Among them were 200 nurderers and sixty incendiaries.

The Russian Crown Prince while in East Asia last summer broke the first ground for the railroad on the River Usuri near Vladivostock.

of them with nn offer to settle the tide question. "I have looked it up," said the son, "and we were all wrong. It's twenty-three feet." "Our traveller's guide," interrupted the mother, "says it is fourteen." "The tide rises at St. John," said the daughter, firmly, "according to the best authorities, forty feet." When the tide is mentioned in St. John every house is divided against itself. HEARD AMONG CLUBMEN.

WHAT MEMBERS OF WELL-KNOWN ORGANI-ZATIONS ARE INTERESTED IN.

If the trustees of the St. Luke Hospital property can be persuaded to lower their price it is possible that the Union Club may select the southern half of the committee on a new site was appointed in May, and did a fair amount of preliminary work before the summer recess, without arriving at any definite conclusions During the summer Clarence A. Seward, president of the club, and several members of the committee sought rest and recreation on the other side of the Atlantic. It became apparent that the members were practically of one mind as to the desirability of taking title to the hospital property, provided that the trustees would lower their price. The trustees now demand something like \$850,000. The committee think \$750,000 is enough. A sub-committee of the club's committee is at work seeking to soften the hearts of the hospital people. The general sentiment of the club seems to bu favor of purchasing the hospital property.

At the special meeting of the Southern Society, called o consider certain proposed amendments to the con titution, most of the proposed amendments went through. Up to date, only people of Southern birth or ancestry, or those who had lived south of Mason and Dixon's line for twenty years prior to 1884, were eligible. By the recently adopted amendment all those "who shall have rendered signal service to the south" are eligible. The executive committee will act as the judges of just what constitutes "signal service to the South." It is probable that the men who have played prominent parts in the development of Southern industries, in the extension of the railroad systems, or When your in any other way contributed to the commercial New South, will be recarded as eligible candidates. The single other amendment o importance adopted cuts down the number of vice presidents from four to one and makes the executive secretary, treasurer and thirteen members,

The work of alterating the Society's house consequent on the annexation of the adjoining building is going on well, and within a week the workmen will depart The various dining-rooms on the second floor of the old building are being thrown into one big dining-room on entrance to the new billiard room on the first floor parlor, and various other changes consequent on the new order of things are being made.

A dinner a little out of the usual order will be served at the Reform Clubhouse from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evening of Election Day by way of introduction to the reception of election returns. Messrs. Wind muller and Monroe have been appointed a committee to arrange for monthly dinners and lectures at the club

President Russell Sturges, of the Architectural League, and a number of other prominent member of the league are members of the Reform Chib, and pending the completion of its new home, the league will probably hold its winter reunions in the lectur

There always has been, and still is, to some extent, a division of opinion in the Democratic Club as tent, 3 division of points in the club should be run on social or political lines. Some of the members are decidedly in favor of making a social club of R, while others want to see it remain a political engine, as it is now. The Democratic National Committee has quarters in the

All four of the big political clubs of the town will do a big business on election night. Returns will be received at the Union League, Manhattan, Republican and Democratic clubs, and the restaurant and bar departments of these clubs will profit correspondingly. The Manhattan Club takes in \$200 or \$500 a day through fis bar on ordinary occasions, and on this particular evening will probably run its bar receipts up to a round thousand at least.

The completion of the new house of the Catholic Club will unquestionably work a transformation in that organization. Originally, the club was a religious society, pure and simple, and went under the mane of the Kavier Union. Little by little it developed into a club, took the name of the Catholic Club, bought a clubhouse, and introduced many of the features of the ordinary social club, retaining, nevertheless, its religious character to some extent. A director appointed by the Archbishop of this diocese is still supposed to have the veto power over any action of the club, and otherwise to regulate its affairs, but, as a matter of met. this power is rarely, if ever, exercised. Although the club has had a house of its own for several years, its original religious character, and the lack of certain social features of the average club, have prevented it from becoming a club in the full sense of the word. Now that the new house, provided as it will be with all the asual club appointments, is nearly completed, it is apparent that the club will soon resemble other social clubs. The completion of the new house of the Catholic Club

HOW HE BEAT THE BARBER.

One day last week a spruce-looking young man entered a downtown barber-shop and, seating himself in the barber's chair, was speedly enjoying the luxury of a hair-ent and shave. After his mustache had been curied to the young man's satisfaction, he got out of the chair, put on his hat and coat, and, taking from his pocket what the barber supposed was a 25-cent piece, turned around to the barber and insisted that he should go out and have a drink with him, as he

piece, turned around to the cattler an instance, he should go out and have a drink with him, as he wished in that way to show his appreciation of the artistic manner in which the tonsorial artist had manipulated him. The barber firmly but courteously declined the invitation, saying he never drank during business hours.

But," said the young man, "you have given me the best hair-cut and shave I have enjoyed in a good while, and I insist upon your going out and having a drink with me for friendship's sake, as I cannot think of leaving without expressing in this manner my orderm for your excellent workmaniship."

The barber was a little nettled by this time, and replied brusquely:

"I told you I never drank with any one during business hours, through friendship or for any other reason. Don't you see the gentleman who is waiting! Next!"

"We'll I call this a downright insuit," said the spruce-tooking young man, "and I shall never patronic you again. There's your money," and throwing the coin over in the corner of the room, he hastily left the shop and disappeared around the corner. The barber, not suspecting anything wrong, finished shaving the money, found a cent. it carries with it wisps of fog and then long ribbons and dull patches. A rain is falling surely enough new. The banks are gloomy and cold-looking, and every one seeks for sheliered decks.

The tide is running swiftly, and that reminds the American of a story. It is something lifte this.

"I asked the first man I met who looked like a sailor how high the tide was in the Bay of Fundy about 8t. John. He said it was thirty feet. The next man said twenty. A steamer's captain told me it was twenty-five. Here are some more of them which I jotted down: banker, eight feet; cabman, sixty-five; hotel clerk, twenty-seven, isherman, forty. The next five men this way: twelve, sixty one, forty-tirce, eighteen, and seventy-two. Now, what is it.

THEY. ACHTING WORLD.

THE QUESTION OF CLASSIFICATION.

EXPENSE OF RUNNING ONE'S OWN PRASURE CRAFT-NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE. It looks now as if there might be a few 30-foo

yachts built this winter. A class of that sailing dimension would furnish an excellent racing class among the smaller boats. If the racing between yachts of the smaller classes is to amount to anything the clubs must devise some way of preventing boats which are mere racing machines from entering against yachts. At first it might seem difficult to know just where to draw the line, and there would. of course, always be cases where this could not be satisfactorily done. There would be no doubt, however, about such boats as Herreshoff's Dilemma or the Clapham boats. It would be interesting if a special class were created for racing machines, and designers were let loose to show exactly what they could do in the production of boats in which the only element considered was speed. Some most remarkable records would, no doubt, be made. But to have these racing machines matched against real yachts is not fair, and is against the best interests of yachting. It puts in the way of owner and designer a constant temptation to sacrifice qualities in a boat which are after all of more importance than mere speed. Therefore, "What shall we do with the racing machine?" is a question which must engage the attention of the clubs.

Yachting is an expensive luxury even when con ducted on the most economical basis. A man who buys a yacht must expect to have all outgo and no income. It is much more expensive than it should be, for yacht shipyards where yachts are built or repaired charge prices for everything which is done which are beyond the bounds of reasonable profit. It is taken for granted that if a man can afford to own a yacht he can afford to pay big prices for everything. Then there are all the leaks and commissions, which amount in the course of a year to a big sum of money, all of which comes out of the owner's pocket. A merchant vessel would be rulned, or her owner, would be, if she had to pay for every little job of repairing what yachts have to pay. The same rule holds for supplies, for the pay of crew and for everything. The smaller the yacht the larger in proportion is the expense, and many a man who would go in for yachting is kept out of it when he has had one season's try in a chartered out by the great drain on his purse. Frequently, too, these men are the most enthusiastic yachtsmen and the very people who could do most good for the If a man goes in for yachting simply for pleasure

ne must make up his mind to spend a large amount of money each year. If he goes into yachting for racing he must then expect to be out of pocket a considerable amount. The best record probably ever made by a racing yacht was made by the Ulerin in England. She raced one season and won all except two prizes in her class. At the end of the season her owner sold er and taking into account the price of the yacht and the amount of money which she had won he found himself only \$140 out for the season. This was a most remarkable record. The greatest winnings of any yacht in England last season are said to have been \$5,000 for the season. To run a big steam yacht or even a small steam yacht requires a large bank account. It is estimated that Commodore Gerry spends \$70,000 a year on the Electra. Contrast this expensive sport of yachting with horseracing. A table of twenty horses entered for an average number of stakes will cost for maintenance \$50,000 or possibly something more. With ordinary luck, in fact with less than ordinary luck, the owner will come sut even at the end of the search. If he has good luck he ought to come out \$175,000 to the good. By the winning of two stakes, the Junior Champion at Mor-mouth and the Eclipse at Morris Park, he can come out even at least, if not a little ahead. Then there is the Futurity and if he wins that, the owner of a stable can carry off at one swoop from \$65,000 to \$85,000.

Yachting has nothing like this to hold out to its Yachting has nothing like this to hold out to its followers but the mere fact that it has not kept to clear of the scandals which have unfortunately cluing so long about the racetrack both in this country and in England. No one can go into yacht racing with the expectation of making money and that fact alone has so far kept it free from scandals. Now and then individuals force their way into yachting circles who are in them but not of them, and have done harm to the sport, but the impossibility of any money being made in yachting has been a factor so potent that they were never able to do the sport any permanent harm and were swept away as they deserved to be.

harm and were swept away as they deserved to be.

J. Pierpont Morgan now owns two big steam yachts named Corsair. Corsair No. 1 is big, but Corsair No. 2 is bigger. In the building of Corsair No. 2, Neafle & Levy paid, it is said, a penalty of something like \$2,000, the contract calling for a forfeit of \$50 a day for every day's delay in her construction after the date specified for her completion. Mr. Morgan will soon send the Corsair across the water. He will go over himself in a passenger steamer to meet her in some part of southern Europe, where he will go on board for a short cruise. His business interests will not allow him the time to cross in her himself. Mr. Morgan's family are all enthislastic yachting people and spend a large part of their time in the summer months in yachting. Now that Mr. Morgan has Corsair No. 2, Corsair No. 1 will be sold. Her name will also probably be changed. She was

the passes will also probably be changed. She was built by W. Cramp & Sons in 1880, and is 185 feet long.

The question of the proper classification of the yawl came up in the recent meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association, and while it was settled for the time being by the Executive Committee supporting the Regatta Committee in classing the yawl Bessie with the cabin sloops, it is a question which, with the present increase in the number of yawls, must come up again. No doubt the regatta committee followed precedent in classing the yawl Bessie as it did, but it is also evident that in future a new class must be made for yawls. The only reason why there has not been a separate class for this type of boat before is that the type has had so few representatives in these waters. When a yawl entered it has been customary to put her in anywhere, and the class of cubin sloops has happened to be generally the most analy place. They have salled against cabin sloops at 7-8 of their measurement, and the thing has been considered fair. It was never anything more than a makeshift, however, and obtained because there were so few yawis that it was not possible to make a separate class for them. But things are different now, and the yawl class must soon take its place as a separate class. It is probable that the New-York Yacht Racing Association will take the lead in this and at its next meeting establish the proposed class.

establish the proposed class.

The centreboard question has recently come up in a new form, and that is on the shape of weighted centreboards. The Yasht Racing Association of England is taking cosmizance of it and so is everyhody else. "The London Field" apily describes the use of the weighted centreboard as an attempt to manipulate the centre of gravity of a yasht by raising or lowering a part of the deadweight. The English have taken up the centreboard idea and have "gone us one better." Herroshoff, ever quick to calch new ideas, has adopted the weighted centreboard in his new racing machine Dilemma. "The Field," now that the juggling of a weighted centreboard has been brought out, is enthusiastic in favor of such jugglery, and points out what advantage it would be in an international yacht race. In fact, "The Field" allesses that it has always been in love with the centreboard, and implores the Yacht Racing Association to put no restrictions on it. "The Field's" change of heart has come a little inte and at the wrong time. Dixon Kemp was evidently fishing when the article was written.

A QUEER SORT OF BUSINESS.

AN OLD MAN WHO MAKES A LIVING BY SELLING

There is a queer little establishment in one of the big clocks uptown, where a queer old man does a queerer business. Perhaps there is not another establishment imilar to it in the city. This old man and his grandbuttons to anyone who ims lost one from a coat, a gown, a cloak, or any article of clothing. Who has not at various times lost a button and been much annoyed visiting tailor shops or drygoods stores rying to supply the deficiency. And then after pending much time, how many persons have not given up the hunt in disgust and paid for an entirely new set of buttons for the garment, all because they could not find one like the ones which already adorned

The business of this old man and his granddaughter is to supply this missing button. He has regular places where he collects these odd buttons. He visits dressmakers, clothing shops, tailors and junk men, and they all save the buttons from cast-off garments for him. They are glad to get an exceedingly small price for them, because it is all clear gain. The of man takes them to his shop, sorts them out, and I and his granddaughter supply them to people needif

He has buttons of all shapes, styles, colors ad sizes. There are buttons of gold, silver, pearl, age, sizes. There are buttons of gold, sliver, pearl, age, glass, bone, jet, shell, glit, nickel, brass, silk, orxivory, steel, horn, porcelain, and in fact of alost every conceivable substance. Sometimes the old rangets a good price for a rare button, but the similarite old man fishes out the button and for sewing for the outer form one of the innumerable boxes on the shelves of his little hop, and the young woman sews it on. He has sorteover the buttons so many times that he knows most exactly where to find any sort of a button well is required.

required.

The people from whom he bays the butto send him many customers, and the peculiarity of p business is in itself an advertisement. Those the feet once usually tell some of their friends and the next time Mrs. Prudent loses button from her dress she does not spend several ours in an unsuccessful search among the drygods area and dressmaking establishments, but goes at or to the old man's shop, where the missing button is avariably unsulted.

The people from whom he bays the butto send fee. 50 cents for each contest. Entrance fee. 50 cents for each contest.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

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OFFER ON MONDAY

80 Large Taizan Mantel Vases,

At \$16.50.

Cream Color, Gold Decoration,

Also in Shaded Green, very fine decorations in White and Gold,

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NEW BRONZES.

Novelties in Metal Goods. Table Porcelains

Bric-a-Brac,

Etc.

NATIONAL GUARD AFFARS.

THE QUARTERLY RETURNS AND RPORTS FROM THE VAN CORTLANDT PARK PARADE-OTHER ITEMS OF INTREST.

The quarterly reports of the diffeont organizations of the First Brigade for the quarterending september 30 are now all at Brigade Headqueters. They show an increase in every organization n the brigade with the exception of the 9th Regimentand the 2d Battery. The following table shows th standing of each organization in the Brigade together with the number

of men returned in the last prelous quarter: .. 208 5.069 5.337 5,270

The returns from th Van Cortlandt Park parade are also in and are as ollows, emitting the 8th Regi-ment, the returns for that organization not having

1,038 004 009 071 803 018 87 81 100 20 604 828 410 427 430 841 73 80 75 189 2.822 3,011 42 1.761 4.814

These figure show that the estimate made on the field was abet correct. Without the 8th Regiment there were 3.11 officers and men who took pert in the demenstratio-Those of to First Brigade staff who have not quali-

fied before its season went down to Creedmoor yester day to wi marksmen's badges. They started from the Thirtyourth-st, ferry at 9 a. m.

dril at se amory of the 2d Battery on last Monday night. Fills will be continued in that place for the

ress of se season in all probability. A ninber of the officers-elect, who went before the Brgad Examining Board on last Monday evening

faied to display military knowledge enough to war rait he board in passing them. Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Moore Smith, who was president of the board, repeted that William Desmond was qualified to be wa competent to be a second Beutenant in the 7th Rement. The board, he says, deems Charles P. Histoni, who was elected a second licutement in the at Regiment; William T. Peach, who was elected a cellborg, who was elected a second lieutenant in the ry affairs proportionate to the office to be held. "The Connecticut Guardsman," published at Water-

nan." The change is only in name, however, becalse he paper has always paid more attention to military hews from other States than it has to Connecticut items. The paper is bright and printed in clear type on fine heavy paper. There is usually something in 18 of interest to nearly every National Guardsman in the

The Board of Officers of the 12th Regiment will hold a meeting on November 9 again to consider the question of turning the organization into an artillery regiment.
Reports from the different companies on the question
are expected to be in by that time. Company C will
give an exhibition drill and ball at the armory of
January 13.

give an exhibition drill and ball at the armory on January 13.

The programme of contests at the games of the 12th Regiment Athletic Club, which are to be hold at the armory, Sixty-second-st, and Minth-ave., on Monday evening, December 14, is as follows: Sixty-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle and 300-yard run, one-mile walk, and two-mile safety blevele ruce, all handicaps, and a half-mile novice race, scratch. The above contests are open to all amateurs, rules of A, A, U. The contests open to members of the regiment only are an obstacle race and a half-mile "go-as-you-please," heavy marching order. Handsome solid gold medals to first and silver to second in each contest. Entrance fee, 50 cents for each contest. Entrance to each contest. Entrance to each sortest. Entrance to the Arbital State of the Arbital